

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1837.

Sometime since the Kennebec County Agricultural Society choose a Committee to propose questions and solicit answers from farmers, mechanics, and others, on such subjects as the Committee deemed proper. The Society by this method have received a few communications, and voted to have them published in the Maine Farmer, after obtaining the consent of the writers. We hope more will yet be received, and that those who write will cheerfully comply with the wishes of the Society to have them published. In this way a vast amount of practical and useful information may be obtained and promulgated not only to the Society but to the people generally. The following, by Mr. George W. Fairbanks, of Wayne, will be read with interest.

SIR—A few days since I received a communication from you, requesting my opinion on the following question: "What ought to be the great staples of your town?" Notwithstanding my youth and inexperience, as I have been thus *officially* asked to give my *opinion* upon the above interrogatory, I will. As you have solicited my *opinion only*, perhaps I ought not to say any thing other than just that; but as opinions are to be founded on reason, and reason on comparative facts, I shall take the liberty to offer some for the opinions I shall give. In the bread department, I shall take into view only corn and wheat, as these two are what we chiefly depend upon for bread, hence my observations will be confined to them exclusively. I will take a view of the seasons for the last *twenty* years, comparatively, for each crop, as I think that a sufficient criterion of time as to seasons. How many corn seasons have we had during that period? Perhaps, if I should refer to a Diary which I have kept since '18, I could very nearly tell; but I think it unnecessary in the present case, though, perhaps, there might be some satisfaction to be derived from it, if not profit. We have had only three or four years peculiarly adapted to the growth and maturity of corn in the time specified; though to be sure we have always raised more or less: but *less* has been our portion generally. '31 was perhaps the best corn year in the whole period to which I allude. But if we can have corn seasons only at the expense of almost every thing else which we cultivate, as was the case then, most surely they are not the seasons we ought to wish for. Now what has been the fact in regard to wheat? Has there been a single year, that with proper management, we have not raised good (I do not say great) crops of it? And how many years have been emphatically, *wheat years*? Therefore, taking the seasons

as they have been, I have no hesitation in saying I think wheat "ought to be" (in the bread department,) "the great staple" of this "town."

Another view of the case: allowing the seasons just as well adapted to the culture of the one as the other, we can raise more wheat with the same expense, than corn; I do not mean to say more bushels, but more value; hence in this view of the question I come very decidedly to the same conclusion. Another reason is, the texture and qualities of the soil of this town are such as are peculiarly adapted to the production of the smaller grains, especially wheat. And I would say in honor of it, that its inhabitants have cultivated its soil in such a manner, and cast upon it such seeds, that they have come as near escaping the *disgrace* (for it deserves no softer name) of going to New York to mill, as any town with which I am acquainted. It may in truth be called a bread town.

As to stock, I am in hesitation not at all in saying Sheep "ought to be the great staple of" this "town." I think the land and its situation are such as to warrant the opinion. The reduced price of wool, however, at this time, may be cited as against the belief. But I believe that sheep, even at the price of wool now, (which I shall not admit to be an average price,) are the most profitable stock we can rear. And again, it is the opinion of experienced men, men of close observation, (like yourself) of the comparative profits of stock, that if wool will demand only twenty-five cents per pound, that sheep are more profitable than any other stock, if of the right blood. What is that? The best. Well, what is that again? That which will yield its owner the most net gain, every thing considered. Well, what is that? That is the main question; just got to it,—and you are well qualified to answer it. I have founded the value of sheep, and hence my opinion, upon the supposition of wool being worth on an average something like fifty cents. Thus you see I have recognized only two articles as staples of this town. Taking stock as a whole, and bread as a whole, the latter should be greatest. This is not so good a grass town as many others which I could name; but as a bread town it is inferior to few. Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. FAIRBANKS.

Wayne, July 15, 1837.

Bounty on Wheat.

It will doubtless be recollected by our readers that the last Legislature passed an act giving two dollars for every 20 bushels of wheat raised, and 6 cents for every bushel over 20. We have published the law in an Extra with the other laws, but at the request of a number of our subscribers we insert it in the columns of the Farmer.

An Act to encourage the culture of Wheat within this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That there shall be a bounty paid upon wheat raised within this State, according to the following system, viz:—Twenty bushels shall be the minimum or least amount for which a bounty shall be paid. To the person who shall raise twenty bushels of well cleaned wheat, Two Dollars, and for every additional bushel above twenty bushels, six cents shall be paid from the Treasury of

city, town or plantation where said person shall reside.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That before any person be entitled to receive the bounty herein provided, he or she shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Treasurer of the city, town or plantation in which such persons shall reside that the same was raised by him or her, or caused to be raised by him or her, and the person so presenting the same for the purpose of receiving said bounty, shall produce a certificate signed and sworn to as follows:

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I do hereby certify, that I have raised during the year 18—, — bushels of well cleaned wheat, for which I claim the bounty provided by law therefor. I further certify, that said wheat is my property and has never received a bounty from the Treasurer of any town or plantation whatever.

(Signed)

A. B.

County of — ss. On this — day of — 183— personally appeared before me the above A. B. and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that the above certificate is true.

C. D. Justice of Peace.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That the person applying for a bounty upon wheat shall produce a certificate from some person who shall have assisted in cleansing and measuring said wheat, in form as follows:

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— hereby certify, that — have assisted in cleansing and measuring the wheat raised by A. B. and that there is — bushels, and that — verily believe that said wheat was raised by the said A. B. during the year 183—.

(Signed)

E. F.

County of — ss. On this — day of — 183—, personally appeared the above named — and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that the above certificate by — subscribed is true.

— Justice of Peace.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the several cities, towns and plantations, may keep an account of the money, by them paid out by virtue of this Act, verified by their oath or affirmation, to the Legislature then in session, or next after the payment of any bounty as aforesaid for allowance, and the Legislature, after being satisfied of the correctness of such account shall allow the same, and authorize the payment thereof from the Treasury of the State.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all persons residing in unincorporated places upon producing the certificates required by the second and third sections of this Act, to the Treasurer of the nearest incorporated town, shall be entitled to the same bounty, as persons residing in incorporated towns. Approved by the Governor, March 29, 1837.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1837.

MR. EDITOR—This is the first day of the Fair that takes place under the auspices of the "Charitable Mechanic Association." This is a new move, but promises to do well. The Managers have been very active and judicious in making necessary and ample arrangements for the exhibition of articles and convenience of visitors. Fanniel and Quincy Halls are united by means of a bridge passing over the street (Merchant's Row) and communicating with each through the windows on the second story. This bridge facilitates the communication very much. For the last week or two the workmen have been busily employed in arranging and placing the articles for inspection. I learn from those who have been in to-day that the display far exceeds the general expectation. Fanniel Hall is devoted to the exhibition of fine and delicate fabrics, musical in-

struments, glass ware, rugs and carpets, the delicate products of the needle and pencil, &c. &c.—Quinty Hall is devoted to things of a more useful and substantial character. Machinery of every description is there in full operation, propelled by a powerful steam engine placed there for the purpose.

In passing through the Hall on Saturday, by stealth, I had an opportunity to merely glance at the great variety of articles exhibited.—But being on forbidden ground, I did not examine sufficiently close to give a description. After taking another look I will give you a more general and particular account.

I could not help admiring a new row boat which I saw, built by some mechanic of this city for the Tiger boat club. It is just completed, and placed here to be seen before using. It is certainly the most beautiful thing in the shape of a boat, that I ever laid my eyes upon—and the style in which it is finished off, is a caution to cobblers.—These boat clubs are something new under the sun hereabouts, although they have been doing something along shore about "Gotham," for this—I don't know how long. Boston is, of herself, full of notions; but when they start anything that looks about right elsewhere, we are not slow to take hold of it, and see what can be made of it.—We think this boating is going to be rather a cute affair. The object is to find out who can make the best boats, and who can make them go the fastest—in other words, the object is, healthy recreation and amusement for those persons of sedentary habits, who are dying every day they live, for the want thereof. Yours, S.

Side Hill Plough.

MR. HOLMES:—I have for some time past felt desirous to call your attention and the attention of the agricultural community to the Side Hill Plough. There are several kinds of ploughs so called, but I mean that with a rolling share and mouldboard. You doubtless have seen them and perhaps know much better how to estimate their value than I—but what I have seen of them and the use I have made, and the experience of others much better qualified to judge of their worth than I, have convinced me that they ought to take the place of all other ploughs as possessing all the good properties of the best cast iron ploughs, to which is to be added those of turning the furrow to either the right hand or the left.

They are not patented. They are manufactured by a Mr. Nourse of Worcester, Mass. and were introduced into this town by Samuel Davis, Esq.

There are now in, and within 2 or 3 miles of this village, two dozen or more of them in actual use, and I believe every man who has tried them is entirely satisfied with them, and has either gotten one for his own use or is determined to have one the first opportunity.

They are not only applicable to the side hill but equally so to level grounds entirely superceding the necessity of a central or dead furrow. I have had my ploughing done for two years past with this kind of plough, and I do not hesitate to say that the ploughing has been as well done as it could have been done with any other plough in use.

I held the plough one half day to brake up land that had been mowed about five years. One yoke of oxen was all the team necessary. The work was done with ease to the cattle, and the man who owned the cattle and who drove them for me, has since purchased one of the ploughs for his own use.

One of our citizens contracted to build, and built a new road of about one mile on the shore of a pond where he was under the necessity of ploughing upon one side of the road altogether—he purchased

one of these ploughs on purpose, and now says, he more than cleared the price of it in the time of his team and hands which would otherwise have been spent in travelling without ploughing. Much more might be said in favor of these ploughs, but my only object is to call the attention of those farmers who are about purchasing ploughs to do their fall ploughing. To such I would say—don't purchase until you have seen and are satisfied. All that will be necessary to satisfy you will be to try, and I am certain you will buy.

They need no more recommendation in this vicinity—there will be very few other ploughs used in one or two more years.

Yours, very respectfully,

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Vernon Village, Sept. 8, 1837.

SEPT. 17, 1837.—I am this moment informed that Mr. Davis has sold 10 of the above ploughs within one fortnight.

Taming Horses.

The mystery of rendering horses of the most unruly character perfectly obedient and docile, seems to be satisfactorily unfolded in the annexed communication, which we extract from the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*. For many years this curious art has been deemed by the world something like a supernatural gift, with which few men, and those "far between," were endowed. According to Mr. Lewis' account of the matter, any person possessing a quick eye, ready hand, active heel, and a certain portion of animal courage, by following the simple directions of Mr. Jonathan Smith, can learn to break the most unruly horse that ever stood upon four legs:

Llangollen, Ky. Feb. 19, 1837.

DEAR SIR—It was on the 25th of May, 1823, at Orange Court-House, in the Old Dominion, (God bless her!) where I then lived, that I first saw the late JONATHAN SMITH. It was Court day, and he, surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen, began thus:—"Every groom and trainer, gentlemen, has his own way of bridling, and breaking and managing horses. I am a teacher of the art; I can tame the most ungovernable horse on this green in one hour. And if any of you want to know how, I will teach you the theory, and show the practice, on this condition: If I fail, you shall pay me nothing; if I succeed, and satisfy you that you can do it as well as I, you and each of you who are taught shall pay me \$10. I will make the horse follow me without bridle, halter, or saddle, through this crowd; stand quietly while I crack this whip repeatedly over his back; make him give me any foot at command, and lie down if you wish it."

"Agreed!" cried half a dozen voices, of which mine was one. "Bring up Madison's mare, and if he can do half what he says with her, he must deal with the Devil." "No, gentlemen," said Smith, "there is no divilishment in it, but plain common sense, as you will see. Take the mare into that house out yonder," (it was a log house about 20 feet square) "all horses may be managed in the same way."

The mare was a wild, skittish young thing, high tempered withal, disposed to kick and bite, and would not let a stranger touch her. "Come, gentlemen," said Smith, "let us go to the stable." As he went along, he examined carefully a whip which he carried, formed like a wagoner's, but lighter in the handle and longer in the throng and lash. When we got to the door, Smith said no man but himself must enter. "Look through the cracks, and see what I do, and how I do it. Shut the door after me, and fasten it." In he went suddenly and very boldly, and before the mare could survey him, he was giving her the lash on her hind legs and thighs, with quick, sharp strokes. Around she went, kicking, jumping, backing out, and seeming as if she would break through the side of the house, keeping the greatest possible distance from him. No rest, no breathing time was given; the sweat began to flow, and the mare slower in her movements, and occasionally to turn so as to screen her hind legs from the lash. When she turned her head towards him and approached nearest, he stopped the whip, stretched out his hand towards her and

said "Come along." But she was off again instantly, and again the lash was applied. Presently she stopped, turned, looked at him, and inclined slightly towards him. He reached out his hand, stopped whipping, and touched her neck, saying again, "Come along." But there was no come along in her; there she stood sullenly. Away he leaped, and plied the lash and repeated "Come along." She soon turned, came towards him, and stopped. He was watching her, and the moment she began to advance, he did also, so that now he was near her, he patted her, stopped whipping, and as he moved away said, "come along." She began to move with him; but as if panic struck, a moment afterwards darted off. The lash was poured into her. She stopped, trembled, and dinged. "You'll see now," said Smith to us, "they generally do this when giving up." She approached; he patted her neck, stopped whipping, and said, "come along," moving slowly from her. She now obeyed, following him several times around the room. He patted her neck, and, as she was following him, he suddenly darted away and began with the whip, crying "come along." Instantly she was at his side, and the whip ceased to flash through the air, and he was patting her neck as she followed him around. Whenever she lagged, he was away, and the whip applied. Never after that would she remain two feet from him. "You see, gentlemen," said he, "the principle.—The whip never touches her to hurt when near me; nothing near me, or that I bring to her, is to hurt her so much as her fear of me, or any thing in contact with me." He then took off his glove, thrust his fist into his armpit and then rubbed it on and in her nostrils. After a few more times around the room, the mare following close to him, he said "open the door." The door was opened, and the mare followed close to him off to the crowd, and through it and back again to the stable. He came out, closed the door, and said, "This, gentlemen, is always the first lesson, and never has to be repeated.—After a horse follows in the stable, it is but to make him do it in a small lot, where he cannot escape you. It has taken about thirty minutes. On the whole, it is humane, for it prevents all future contention. On entering her stable hereafter, she should be reminded by a single touch of the whip, and 'come along.' She will now follow the smallest boy, who will go in alone, give her the hint with the whip, and say, 'come along,' for a treaty has been formed with her to this effect, that when near you, she is never to be struck; but if at a distance and disobedient she suffers not after the fault, but during its commission. By this treatment her whole nature will be changed, and she may be taught, by the rational application of the principle, to do any thing that a horse can do. I will now show you that she will let me handle her feet, &c. as soon as I teach her what I want her to do." He went in and closed the door. She came up to him; he patted her shoulder, then her arm, and carried his hand down the fore leg; she drew back and trembled. In an instant he was away from her, and the lash applied with "come along." Up she came, and he began again; she now stood fast, while he ran his hand over the leg, patting and soothing her. "She is now satisfied, you see, that she is not to be hurt when I touch her." He then went from leg to leg, till she stood perfectly quiet while he handled them. He then slightly tapped the inside of the foreleg, and said, "foot, foot." She raised it on the toe; he took hold of it gently, but firmly, raised it from the ground, and patted her, then stopped a few moments, and repeated it till when he tapped it she raised the foot off the ground for him. This he did repeatedly to every foot. "She now understands," said he, "that when I slightly tap her leg, and say 'foot,' I want her to give it to me, and she will do it, for if she does not, she will know the consequence. I will be off yonder, and the lash will take my place; I'm the most agreeable of the two. Horses taught this will never kick you; they are not only afraid, but from the association of ideas, take pleasure in your touch; it is the sign of peace. I will now put her confidence in me to the severest test." He raised the whip, laid it on her back, rubbed her with it; she trembled like a leaf till she stood nearer to him, as if for protection. He patted her; shook the whip over her, then increased its motion parallel to her back till it whizzed in the air, without ever touching her; louder and louder it sounded, till he began to crack it over her; once

only did she retire, and back again instantly, for the moment she was off she felt the lash. After this he suddenly receded, raised the whip, and said, "come along." Up she came; then he cracked it over her very often, and she never moved from him.

"You see now, gentlemen, that the cracking the whip is also a *sign of peace*. She will come to it if you do not deceive her. My horse comes to it if he sees me, although a quarter of a mile off. Suppose your horse is afraid of an umbrella, or any thing else: take it to the stable, make him follow you with it on your arm; then touch him, then hold it over his head, then on his back, and then take him into a lot so small that he cannot escape you, and make him follow there, in like manner. He will soon cease to fear any thing when you thus prove to him that it will not hurt him; or if he is afraid, the great fear of *distance* and the *lash* will cast out the least fear of any thing *in contact with you*. Break your colts and fillies in accordance with these principles, applied by common sense, and they will play no tricks. Give your colt a first lesson; at the next, make him come up, lay the bridle on his head; when used to it, put it on, make him follow with the bridle on, without holding it, then lead him. Handle his legs, and feel as you have seen done to day. Teach him also to bear the crack of the whip near him, and over his back. These several teachings should occupy fifteen or twenty minutes, twice a day, for three or four days, then you may bring your blanket and circingle to him; go on as with the umbrella. When he is used to them, girt the blanket on; make him follow with it on; do this several times; after that, bring in your saddle, use him to it in the same manner. Put it on, and make him follow; after he is used to it, lay over it a long narrow bag, with thirty pounds in each end, and let him follow with these on in the stable, and in the lot, with the bridle drawn as tight as when in the hands of a rider. Repeat this several times, and you may put up your boy in the stable; still let him follow you; then in the lot several times. After a day or two you may increase your distance from him, towards the centre of the circle in which he walks. He will soon walk around the lot, obeying the bridle of the boy. You may now bring in another gentle horse, with a rider on, to walk with him, put *before* him at first. After a few walks thus in the lot, you may take them out, and with ordinary care, your colt is broken and gentle, without having injured himself or his rider. To teach him to lie down is quite easy *after the foot lesson*. Take a fore foot from the ground, hold it firmly, tap the other fore leg, and ask for it. He will necessarily come on his knees. Perhaps he will bounce up, alarmed at his new position. But you must have patience to teach a horse what you want him to do. Begin again; bring him in the same manner as at first on his knees, till he will remain quiet in that attitude, permitting you to walk round him without attempting to rise. Do this till he is used to it; then, when he is on his knees, go to a hind foot, and make him give that to you. When in that position, ask for the other hind foot; and down he comes on his side. Perhaps (if he is a timid animal) he will be alarmed at his new position, and rise up instantly; but take care to pat him as he goes down, and while he is on the ground; but as he rises, and is firmly on his feet, you must *retire*, and give him a slight admonition with the lash, that he is doing wrong to get up so soon. Go again and again through the same routine, he will soon understand what you want him to do.—And a horse taught thus, will do for you any thing that he can do when he understands you; and, gentlemen, he is not slow of understanding. The horse is naturally a very observing, sagacious, and sensible animal, docile and obedient, when once thoroughly convinced of the superior powers of man. And his intellectual powers, if I may say so without offence, are like those of man, much improved by proper exercise or education, with this remarkable difference:

'A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.'

Not so with the horse. He never is of the same opinion after *argumentum ad equum* has once convinced him. The lesson of punishment at a *distance* from you, and teaching that near you is the *place of safety and peace*, with the consequent following you in the stable and out of it, is the first step always, and the key of the whole system. This first lesson must be more effectual, by perse-

verance and courage. I say *courage*, for some horses fight bravely in the first lesson; never afterwards, if subdued. If they merely kick and back towards you, the size of the room enables you, by keeping your eye constantly on them, and sideling round to avoid their heels as you apply the lash. The horse will soon be tired of presenting his hind legs to you. But if the horse be a strong, high-spirited stallion of some age, who, badly managed by a timid groom, has had his own way, when he turns his head towards you, then comes the tug of war. In such cases, gentlemen, I make myself a little ugly and outlandish in my appearance before I enter his presence chamber; and I do enter in a very bold, dashing style, (for horses are very subject to *panic* from sudden unusual appearances.) Before he recovers his self-possession, and can wonder at my audacious impudence, I fall aboard of him like five and forty wild cats, and before he is sufficiently self-possessed to front you; he is inspired with some considerable respect for his new customer's courage and prowess.—But after a while, he begins to think the joke is carrying too far. He turns and gives you a look, which plainly says, 'Who the devil are you?' I am sorry to make the noble horse swear on even so provoking an occasion; but I assure you he is not so much addicted to it as *jackasses*, and some other inferior animals, and he may at least plead the excuse of—'evil communications corrupt good manners,' for this bad habit. Now he surveys you, notwithstanding the sharp lash incessantly applied to the hind legs, fixes his gaze on you, lays his ears close to his head, draws back his lips, disclosing his teeth, opens his mouth, raises his fore feet, and dashes right at you.—Woe to the timid braggart, who, with wandering eye or daunted breast, is not ready with hand, and heart, and heels, and eyes for this crisis. Perhaps his time is come!

'Poor Johnny Raw, what madness could impel
So run a flat to face so prime a swell.'

Let none such presume to exercise the art of *mastering* even, much less the noble science of subduing the horse. But the fearless and practised Horse teacher is ready for the encounter. His eye was fixed upon him, he foresaw the coming storm, and as the open mouth and high raised hoof of the indignant and enraged animal approach, he seems to meet them:

'But when the shadow's o'er his brow he slips aside,
So nimbly slips, that the vain robber past
Through empty air, and he so high, so vast,
Who dealt the stroke come thundering to the ground;
Nor rest, nor pause, nor breathing time is given,
But rapid as the rattling hail from heaven,
Beats on the house-top, showers of 'horseman's shot'
Around the 'Stallion's legs fly peppering hot.'
From this to the finish is all 'tweedle dee,
You now have my secret; so hand me my fee.'

We did hand Jonathan his fee, and I have no reason to repent it, for I believe that this method has more than once saved my life, although I am no Jack Mytton to throw myself under a horse's heels, or ride full tilt over a rabbit warren.

JOHN LEWIS,
Late of Spottsylvania Co., Virginia.

To the Editor of the Atlas:

I send you an account of my success last year in keeping hens and will thank you to publish it to let people know how many eggs a hen lays in a year. I have heard much speculation on the subject and last year I kept an account, which is as follows:

On the first of January, 1836, I had ten hens, and one good crower. In the spring, I suffered three of them to go through the process of incubation, which left me seven to make my experiment upon. The three which raised chickens, gave me twenty-four in number, which I sold for a shilling each, when they were about the size of quails. The sooner you sell chickens the better, for they will not bring but 2 or 3 cents more when full grown, than when half grown.

When the year was out, on the first of last January, I looked over my account, and found my seven hens had given me ninety-six dozen of eggs, which were sold for \$15 91. What we had used in the family, made the whole quantity one hundred and ten dozen. The lowest price I sold any for, was 13 cents per dozen—and the highest was

25 cents. I have asked many farmers to guess the number, but they always came short of it.

They asked me what I gave them to make them so prolific. I inquired how they treated theirs, what they gave them to eat, and where they rested at night. They told me that they let them rest in barns or on apple trees—not giving much except what they can pick up around the house and barn. They think warm dough will freeze in their crops, and kill them in cold weather.

Now I'll tell you how I keep the hens. I cause a good house to be built for them in the south side of a hill, and stone it up so warm that an egg will scarcely ever freeze. During half the time in the winter, I give the hens boiled potatoes and bran or meal, mixed together with warm water. I never lost any hens in consequence of dough freezing in their crops; if they have a good warm house to set in, dough will not hurt them any more than warm cakes will a man. For the remainder of the time, I gave them oats instead of corn. I have bought oats in Boston for seventy cents a bushel, while corn was, at the same time, one dollar and ten cents, and tried the hens on the oats and then on the corn. Before feeding the hens, I would let the oats soak in warm water for three or four hours, till they get well swelled, and in this way I found that a bushel of oats would go as far as a bushel and a half of corn; thus in using oats instead of corn I saved 96 cents on every bushel consumed.

Hens will dust themselves every day when they can get dry dirt. In winter, when they cannot, I place a large box of coal-pit dust in their house and keep it dry, so that it cannot freeze; this answers every purpose.

Hens should never be kept near cattle, for their vermin will escape to the cattle, and prevent them from growing fat.

I preserve all the pieces of white earthen ware that I can find, and when the ground is covered with snow, I pulverize it and give it to them. I find they will eat it in preference to corn. Water is always placed within their reach.

Last year, according to the best of my calculation, the cost of keeping my ten hens was \$9. I sold the eggs to the amount of \$15 91 cents, and chickens to that of \$4—leaving a net profit in one season of \$10 91. Besides this, 11 dozen of eggs worth a shilling a dozen, were used in the family.

WOOD-SAWYERS LOOK OUT!—We heard a terrible buzzing in our streets one day last week, and on going to learn the cause, found it to proceed from a kind of portable or travelling saw-mill, propelled by two horses, and which was engaged in cutting up a neighbor's wood pile at a rate that was a "caution" to all wood-sawyers. The principal part of the concern was a thrashing machine, but it being out of work in that line just at present, the owner, real yankee like, had determined to make it earn its living in another sphere, and had, therefore, in a small bench or platform, rigged a buzz saw, which being attached to the machine by a strap was propelled with astonishing velocity. We are not apprised of what it is capable of effecting in the wood-sawing line, but we perceived that it took two men to hand wood to the one that applied it to the saw; and ten cords per hour is but an ordinary task for it. For our own part we could not help thinking that when we turned wood-sawyers it would be just the thing we should want.—*Fredonia Censor*.

Sale of Cattle.—There has been a great sale of imported Durham Cattle in Powelton, Penn. About three thousand persons attended the sale. 19 cows were sold at an aggregate of \$9,110; their ages varying from one to six years; fifteen bulls at an aggregate of \$5,195—ages from one to three years; and seven sheep, two at \$100 each, and five at \$95 each, making an entire total of \$14,980. The highest price paid for a cow was \$690—the highest for a bull \$475. It had been supposed that the bulls would bring more than the cows.

Steamboat burnt.—The steamboat Paul Jones was burnt on Tuesday night, at Alexandria.—She was a passenger and freight boat between Washington and Alexandria, and has been but a few days upon the water. Loss, \$20,000. The fire originated, nobody knows how. Some say the boat was set on fire.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON MANURES.

MR. EDITOR:—In this district, where the soil is not very rich, the planter must turn his attention to making manure, or abandon the soil. Already has the climate been changed, by the inconsiderate custom of clearing lands every year; for it has become sicklier, colder, and therefore less congenial to the cotton culture. The soil is light and easily worked. The materials for making manure are in abundance. And why should we not avail ourselves of these advantages? Not one planter or farmer in ten, thinks of manuring at all. While one will be deriving fine crops from manuring, his next-door neighbor will not deign to inquire into the cause. Even those who turn their attention to manure, do not understand the plainest chemical elements by which they are to be regulated in its production. Because it may be beneficial to manure with cotton-seed on top, a planter will use cow pen and stable manure in the same way,—as if the sun would not extract much of the strength of the manure, before it could be covered with the plough. Cotton seed can be used on top; because, before it ferments, and before the sun can extract its alimentary properties, it is covered in the working of corn. I only mention this to show, that, our planters, by not thinking for themselves, are frequently inconsistent. There is my neighbor, Squire Snooks who, the moment his manure arrives in the field, covers it with dirt, and yet he manures his corn with it, on top.

The best planters up here adopt this plan of making manure:

1. The stables are filled with oak-leaves, rotten wood, (oak best,) pine-trash, heaped in the woods for at least six months before used, all kinds of trash, gum-pond mud, and sometimes clay, well broken up. This is taken out of the stables every two months, if possible, during a rain, heaped and covered with clay or sand; if not during a rain, pour upon the heap, before covering it, sufficient quantity of water to assist fermentation. Even while the mass is in the stable, a little water, occasionally sprinkled, with the use of the grubbing-hoe at least once a week, will have a good effect. By grubbing with the hoe, the animal is effectually combined with the vegetable manure, and lumps of clay, or rotten wood, are pulverized.

2. The poultry houses and yards are cleaned once a month, and the yield therefrom, thrown into the stable.

3. All the Pride of India berries are raked, and thrown into the stable.

4. There is a pen, six feet square, and six feet deep, below the surface of the earth, filled with leaves and covered, into which the cook and washer throw their suds. This is emptied at the proper time, heaped, and covered with trash, &c.

5. Hog-pens are made, six feet square, and six feet below the surface of the earth, filled with leaves, and protected from the rain. The floor is made of rails through the intervals of which the animal matter of the hogs is dropped. On the floor is a covering of pine-trash, for beds, which the sharp feet of the hogs will, in a short time, cut into fine pieces. The hogs are either penned here the whole year, or sleep in them every night, or, at all events, are put up at least one month to fatten for bacon. Manure thus made is equal to cotton-seed.

6. Each negro is allowed to keep one or two hogs, on condition, that they are penned, as above stated. Hogs fatten best on wooden floors; and though raw cotton-seed will kill them, they fatten on it when boiled with the offals of the garden and fields. They do not like cold or rain, and, in the end, it would be decidedly cheaper to pen them all the year, except when they are allowed to run the pea, potatoe, and slip fields. In the way I have described, they will make more manure than the cotton-seed they eat. Besides, there is nothing safer than to have our hogs always in sight.

7. Cattle pens. The manure made in these pens is always indifferent, unless they be covered. In this particular, our planters up here, labor under a great mistake. Their plan is this: Leaves and trash, thrown into a pen, are trampled on by cattle, exposed to the weather; and, by the time the mass is heaped for fermentation, the best part of its manuring qualities has evaporated. On the

other hand, when in stalls, the leaves are not only trampled, but they absorb the animal matter, and retain it until the manure is used. A cow, when stalled, will make four times the manure of a horse, in a year. Its dung is more susceptible of combination with vegetable matter; and, for the same reason, is rendered quickly inert, by the action of the sun. I have tried the difference between fresh and dried cow-dung, under corn. The former had no effect; while the latter forced the corn very much. Cow-pens should be covered, and the cattle turned in every night. However, after all, the most profitable plan is to stable-feed milch cows and oxen; in this district, where we are compelled to feed cattle, one half of the year, they should be fed with boiled cotton-seed. That cotton-seed, for corn, is superior to any manure we use, cannot be doubted; but, at the same time, when the improvement of cattle is considered, the increase of their milk and butter, their protection from thieves, and the undoubted fact, that they can be made to produce, in six months, four times more efficient manure than the cotton-seed they consume, I do not hesitate to contend, that, the better policy would be, to stable-feed them on boiled cotton-seed, for six months in the year, or during the winter season. Any cow can be taught to eat cotton-seed, by adding a little salt. A stall filled with leaves can be emptied every two months. The cow drops more than the horse, and it tramples more effectually—its hoofs being sharp and wide. Another consideration is this: with cow-pen manure thus made, land is enriched every time it is planted, and in this respect it is more valuable than cotton-seed. In short, to use cow-pen manure, raked from an uncovered pen, except for the undecomposed vegetable matter in it, is always a useless task. In nine cases out of ten, it will fire the corn, even in a moderately wet season. On the contrary, stable manure never will; nor does any well fermented manure ever fire the plant. A gentleman in my parts has advanced one step towards this improvement. When the mass, in his unroofed pen, has been sufficiently trampled, he covers it with clay, and on this places another layer of leaves and so on, alternating, until he has made the quantity of manure he requires. But even this gentleman is now engaged in building a stable for his cows. He says, by experiment, 3 bushels of cotton-seed per week, will fatten a cow, and 2 1-2 bushels, with shucks, are enough. 20 bushels of seed, from two bales of short cotton, would enable him to stall-feed his cattle during the winter—the season when manure is made, and when cattle suffer most for range. So that, after deducting seed for planting from every fifty bushels of cotton-seed, he calculates to stall-feed one cow. He further says, that he will not be able to stall-feed all his cattle, but that all those not supplied, will be turned nightly into an open pen, filled with leaves, with which he will replenish the stalls whenever they may be emptied.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

It is with great pleasure that we give publicity to the foregoing communication. In that portion of country whence it comes, the best possible attention seems to have been paid to manuring—Our correspondent, D., shows, very conclusively, that this should not be the case. He clearly points out the various sources, from which the planter, in Barnwell, might procure himself manures of the very best kind; and we hope, that due attention will be paid to the subject, by them. In travelling through that district, about two years since, we met with a very superior field of corn, upon the road. Upon inquiring of the proprietor of the same, why it was so much better than all the rest, he observed, that he had manured it as a "brag-field," and, at the same time, observed to us, that he expected to make from that field, more than any other two on his plantation. This was a concession sufficient for us. We urged upon our friend to manure more the next year, and to plant less. He did so; and he is now at our elbow, and states the following as the result of our advice:

1. He attended the field with less expense of time and labor.

2. His corn, from having greater nourishment to sustain it, stood the reverses of the season better.

3. He made a larger crop, than when he planted twice as much corn.

Will our planters consider these facts? If they

do, they will learn, for once in their lives, that there is such a thing as deriving some benefit from "Book-farming."—*Southern Agriculturist*.

POUDRETTE, French mode of preparation; its value in France, &c. &c. We are enabled by the politeness of an intelligent French gentleman, to give useful information in relation to the mode of preparation, in Paris, of this valuable manure.

The material, the contents, of privies, is taken beyond the limits of the city, into a large enclosure, with reservoirs into which the solid part is put to the depth of 18 to 20 inches, when from one tenth, to one eighth in quantity of dry earth is mixed with it—and then the mass is left to the influence of solar evaporation. The length of time required to carry it through the process of preparation varies from one, to two, and sometimes even to three years—which renders it both tedious and expensive; yet so highly is the article valued, by the agricultural community, that the privilege of the monopoly, is sold by the city, to the highest bidder, for periods of nine years each; and companies are formed, consisting of intelligent and wealthy men, which compete for the privilege of monopoly. The present company pays to the city of Paris one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for the exclusive privilege of removing and using the contents of the privies—the company, of course, have the right to charge the proprietors a certain price for the removal.

The estimated value of the article may be readily understood by the prices paid in Paris, and the distance to which it is carried.—The price varies from six to eight francs the hectolitre, which is equal to about 3 1-2 cubic feet, or to two and eight-tenths Winchester bushels; which will give about an average of 47 to 50 cents per bushel—and then it is transported from 60 to 100 miles from Paris, and even exported to the West India Islands.

CHAPTAL entertained a high opinion of the value of this manure, and speaks of it as follows:—"This pulverulent product is sought for by our Agriculturists, who acknowledge its good effects; let us hope, that becoming more enlightened, they will employ the fecal matter itself, as being more rich in nutritive principles, and abounding equally with salts; they can easily govern and moderate the too powerful action of this, by fermentation, or what is better, by mixing with it, plaster, earth, and other absorbents, to correct the odor." The suggestions of Chaptal induced a distinguished chemist of Paris, in connexion with a friend of his, to undertake a series of experiments, to ascertain whether Poudrette could not be made, of equal quality, without the necessary delay of solar evaporation, as in France; or by artificial heat, as in London,—which experiments were, we are satisfied, altogether successful—and the coadjutor and friend of that chemist is now in this city, and will undertake the superintendence and management of the scientific and mechanical department of a company in this city, for its manufacture, as soon as five thousand dollars more are subscribed, to provide the necessary outfit and buildings.

The general business of the company, will be under the superintendence and management of an active business man, who will give information, and receive subscriptions at this office.

It has been ascertained that from one thousand five hundred, to two thousand bushels may be made per day, in this city, from the materials which are now thrown away—and that it would be worth from twelve and a half, to twenty-five cents per bushel. Taking the lowest quantity and price, it would be worth one hundred and eighty dollars per day, for at least 250 days in the year, the average working time.

Of the improved process of preparation, we will say that it is simple when understood: it is completed in from twelve, to forty-eight hours, by the addition of a preparation, or compound of vegetable substances which disinfects it of, or allays the odor without deteriorating the quality of the manure; aided by machinery which prepares it for use, by dividing it into particles while drying, from the size of a mustard seed, to that of a hens egg—or it may be reduced to a powder and put into barrels, or made into cakes of any size and dried for transportation, and then ground for use.

The entire cost of outfit, including teams, apparatus, machinery, and buildings, for preparing fifteen hundred bushels per day, will be less than fifteen thousand dollars: and six thousand dollars

will commence it on the scale of 500 bushels per day. The capital to be entitled to one-third of the profits, which will be over four per cent a month—and subscribers to the amount of five hundred dollars to have the privilege of using manure at half the market price.

When in successful operation in this city, measures will be taken to give other cities, and large towns, the benefit of so valuable an improvement in city and agricultural economy.

Any information in our possession will be cheerfully communicated, as our desire is to contribute all in our power to the cause of agriculture and health.—N. Y. Farmer.

Urate, or Manure from Urine.

We have been furnished with the following translation of a Report made in France, on the subject of Manure made from Urine, or the liquid parts of the contents of Sinks.

By this Report it will be seen that this kind of Manure is exceedingly valuable, and has been used to great advantage—yet it is not held in as high estimation as *Poudrette*, or the manure made by evaporation, from the more solid parts of the contents of sinks or privies. The value of *Poudrette* is well understood and appreciated in France, Germany, and England, where it is extensively used, and even exported to the *West India Islands* with great advantage.

There cannot, we believe, be a question as to its superiority over any other manure, if it is not deteriorated by the process of preparation; and so far as we are able to judge from the information in our possession, we have no doubt as to the facility with which it may be prepared without depreciation.

The following extract from the Report above referred to gives many interesting facts in relation to the mode of using, and quantity required, on different soils, etc.—N. Y. Farmer.

“Eight to nine bushels (or about 600 lbs.) are generally sufficient per *Arpent*—or French acre, which is equal to 1 acre, 1 quarter, and 2 square perches our measure,—upon artificial meadows, or upon grain after winter has passed, and in dry soils. In poor soils, it is necessary to increase the quantity to from 12 1-2 to 17 bushels per *Arpent*, or to from 10 to 13 bushels to the acre our measure, when used on grain in the fall. In damp soils it has been used with success, at the rate of from 17 to 21 bushels for winter grain. On the fertile soils of La Beauce, it has been used with more success than plaster, upon artificial meadows, and only at the rate of 13 bushels per *Arpent*. In the valleys of Labrie from 17 to 21 bushels and at Montereau and de Bray from 8 to 10 bushels per *Arpent* are used. This manure may be dissolved in water, as its action is greater when it rains, soon after it has been spread. The time for using it, is indicated by the nature of the soil, and mode of culture. Upon such soils as do not retain water, it is better to spread it at the time of sowing. The moisture of the earth, and the rains of that season, hasten its solution, and the grain is better prepared to resist the effects of the winter. Nevertheless, if the sowing takes place a very short time previous to the setting in of the hard frosts, it would be better to omit spreading the manure until early in the spring. Grain treated in this way has given a produce very superior to that treated in a different manner; also, when the soil retains water during the winter, it is better to delay spreading the manure until spring, as without this precaution it would be too much diluted, except upon early sowing. In a wet season, more manure is required to be used in autumn, than in spring upon the same quantity of ground. The use of this manure is very profitable upon spring wheat and other spring crops, if care is taken to spread it in damp or rainy weather.

When spread immediately after a heavy rain, its effects are almost instantaneous. During two years trial, its effects have been highly satisfactory. The following are the results.

The crops have been rendered stronger, and heavier by its use and come earlier to maturity, while the grain has been larger and better filled.

Oats have yielded double, and the grain very heavy.

The same results have been obtained with barley.

Buckwheat has produced 2 or 3 times its ordinary crop.

Potatoes have yielded twice as many tubers, which were much larger than usual, very mealy, and of exquisite flavor. The manure is applied by being mixed with pulverized soil, and put in the hill.

Turnips have been able, after its application, to resist the attack of the *tiquet* (an insect which eats the first leaves of the turnip during the drought).

Beet roots obtained a circumference of 28 inches, were of a superior quality, and the leaves of unusual size. Upon the vine the trials have likewise been very successful, the vegetation has become active, the period of ripening advanced a fortnight, while the wine was of better quality, than that from the same sort of vine on the same ground, but which had not been thus manured.

For the culture of the vine, three different modes of manuring have been tried, viz: Spreading it as in a cornfield, placing it at the foot of the vine, or by dissolving it in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon. This last mode has been found most successful. It has also been preferred to the other methods both for vegetables and fruit trees.

A great advantage of this manure is, that it does not, like most other manures, propagate weeds, as it is entirely free from seeds; and that it acts for two years at least upon the same ground without renewal. For grass and clover, it is superior to plaster, as it has never been found injurious to sheep and cattle.”

Climate of Europe and America compared.

It is almost a matter of course to decry the climate of England. The English writers themselves talk of the *suicidal months*, and it is the only country where part of the livery of a mounted groom is his master's great coat strapped about his waist. It is certainly a damp climate, and the sun shines less in England than most other countries. But to persons of full habit, this moisture in the air is extremely agreeable; and the high condition of all animals in England, from man downwards, proves its healthfulness. A stranger, who has been accustomed to a brighter sky, will, at first, find a gloom in the gray light so characteristic of an English atmosphere; but this soon wears off, and he finds a compensation, as far as the eye is concerned, in the exquisite softness of the verdure, and the deep and enduring brightness of the foliage. The effect of this moisture on the skin is singularly grateful. The pores become accustomed to a healthy action, which is unknown in other countries; and the bloom by which an English complexion is known all over the world, is the index of an activity in this important part of the system, which, when first experienced, is almost like a new sensation. The transition to a dry climate, such as ours, deteriorates the condition and quality of the skin, and produces a feeling, if I may so express it, like that of being glazed. It is a common remark in England, that an officer's wife and daughters follow his regiment to Canada at the expense of their complexions; and it is a well-known fact that the bloom of female beauty is, in our country, painfully evanescent.

The climate of America is, in many points, very different from that of France and Great Britain. In the Middle and Northern States, it is a dry, invigorating, bracing climate, in which a strong man may do more work than in almost any other, and which makes continual exercise or occupation, of some sort, absolutely necessary. With the exception of the ‘Indian summer,’ and here and there a day scattered through the spring and the hot months, there is no weather tempered so finely that one would think of passing the day in merely enjoying it; and life is passed, by those who have the misfortune to be idle, in continual and active dread of the elements. The cold is so acrid, and the heat so sultry, and the changes from one to the other are so sudden and violent, that no enjoyment can be depended upon out of doors, and no system of clothing or protection is good for a day together. He who has full occupation for head and hand, (as by far the greatest majority of our countrymen have,) may live as long in America as in any portion of the globe—*vide* the bills of mortality. He whose spirits lean upon the temperature of the wind, or whose nerves require a genial and constant atmosphere, may find more favorable climes; and the habits and delicate constitutions of scholars and people of sedentary pursuits gen-

erally in the United States, prove the truth of the observation.

The habit of regular exercise in the open air, which is found to be so salutary in England, is scarcely possible in America. It is said, and said truly, of the first, that there is no day in the year when a lady may not ride comfortably on horseback; but with us, the extremes of heat and cold, and the tempestuous character of our snows and rains totally forbid, to a delicate person, any thing like regularity in exercise. The consequence is, that the habit rarely exists, and the high and glowing health so common in England, and consequent, no doubt, upon the equable character of the climate in some measure, is with us sufficiently rare to excite remark. ‘Very English-looking,’ is a common phrase, and means very healthy-looking. Still our people last; and though I should define the English climate as the one in which the human frame is in the highest condition, I should say of America, that it is the one in which you could get the most work out of it.

Atmosphere, in England and America, is the first of the necessities of life. In Italy it is the first of its luxuries. We breathe in America, and walk abroad, without thinking of these common acts but as a means of arriving at happiness. In Italy, to breathe and to walk abroad are themselves happiness. Day after day, week after week, month after month, you wake with the breath of flowers coming in at your open window, and a sky of serene and unfathomable blue, and mornings and evenings of tranquil, assured, heavenly purity and beauty. The few weeks of the rainy seasons are forgotten in these long halcyon months of sunshine. No one can have lived in Italy a year, who remembers any thing but the sapphire sky and the kindling and ever-seen stars. You grow insensibly to associate the sunshine and moonlight only with the fountain you have lived near, or the columns of the temple you have seen from your window, for on no objects in other lands have you seen their light so constant.

I scarce know how to convey, in language, the effect of the climate of Italy on mind and body. Sitting here, indeed, in the latitude of thirty-nine, in the middle of April, by a warm fire, and with a cold wind whistling at the window, it is difficult to recall it, even to the fancy. If I may make use of language used in a moment of passionate recollection,

My very spirit seemed to melt
As swept its first warm breezes by!
From lip and cheek a chilling mist,
From life and soul a frozen rime,
By every breath seemed softly-kissed—
God's blessing on its radiant clime!

I do not know whether life is prolonged, but it is infinitely enriched and brightened by the delicious atmosphere of Italy. You rise in the morning, thanking Heaven for life and liberty to go abroad. There is a sort of opiate in the air, which makes idleness, that would be the vulture of Prometheus in America, the dove of promise in Italy. It is delicious to do nothing—delicious to stand an hour looking at a Savoyard and his monkey—delicious to sit away the long, silent noon in the shade of a column, or on the grass of a fountain—delicious to be with a friend without the interchange of an idea—to dabble in a book, or look into the cup of a flower. You do not read, for you wish to enjoy the weather. You do not visit, for you hate to enter a door while the weather is so fine. You lie down unwillingly for your siesta in the hot noon, for fear you may oversleep the first coolness of the long shadows of sunset. The fancy, meantime, is free, and seems liberated by the same languor that enervates the severer faculties; and nothing seems fed by the air but thoughts, which minister to enjoyment.

The climate of Greece is very much that of Italy. The Mediterranean is all beloved of the sun. Life has a value there, of which the rheumatic, shivering, snow-breasting, blue-deviled idler of northern regions has no shadow, even in a dream. No wonder Dante mourned and languished for it. No wonder at the sentiment I once heard from distinguished lips—*Fuori d'Italia tutto è esilio*.

This seems like describing a Utopia; but it is what Italy seemed to me. I will confess it is exaggerated, if an artist can be found who does not agree with me.—Willis.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That when any Meeting house or house of public worship in this State shall be owned by persons of different religious denominations, ten of such owners being of the minority, may apply to any Justice of the Peace and Quorum in the County where such house is situated, to obtain a division of the time of occupying said house; and on such application it shall be the duty of such Justice to call a meeting of the owners of said house by posting up in some conspicuous place in or about said house, a notice thereof, thirty days at least prior to said meeting, said notice setting forth the time, place and purposes of said meeting.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Justice when applied to for the purpose aforesaid, to notify two other Justices of said County to attend said meeting, and the said three Justices, all of whom shall be disinterested in the premises, shall constitute a board, before which said owners may exhibit the amount owned by them in said house, in no case to be less than ten pews, and the minority wishing to occupy said house some part of the time, shall have that part allotted to them and decreed as nearly as may be in proportion to the amount owned in said house by said minority, and said board shall designate precisely which weeks in each year said minority may occupy said house.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of said board to appraise, according to their best skill and judgment, the value of that portion of said house owned by said minority, and to make a true record of their proceedings, and to cause the same within ten days next after said meeting to be transcribed into the books of record, kept in and for the city, town or plantation, where said meeting house is situated. And all reasonable expense of said board shall be paid by said persons for whose benefit, said division has been made. Provided this Act shall not affect any agreement now existing in relation to occupying any house of public worship in this State.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said minority to enter and occupy said house for such part of the time as has been allotted to them by said board, unless the majority shall choose to buy out said minority, and then in that case said majority shall have the right so to buy, by paying to said minority the sum at which their portion of said house shall have been appraised by the board aforesaid.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 28, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be engrossed as amended on sheet A. Sent up for concurrence. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A. Amend, in first section, line 5th—strike out the word "ten," and insert the words "any one or more."

Amend, in the 2d section and 6th line, after the word said, insert the words "owner or."

Amend, in 3d section 10th line, by inserting after the word "said" and before the word "persons," the words "person or."

Section 3d, in the 10th and 11th lines strike out "for whose benefit," and insert at whose request.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

This bill was read twice and referred to the next Legislature. Sent up for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House reconsider its vote passing this bill to be engrossed, and refer the same to the next Legislature in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Ordered, That a bill entitled an additional Act concerning Meeting Houses—referred to the next Legislature—be published in all the papers that publish the laws of the State—six weeks suc-

cively—the last publication to be two weeks prior to the meeting of the Legislature

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed. Sent up for concurrence, H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed in concurrence. J. C. TALBOT, President.

Summary.

LATEST FROM THE BORDER. We learn by a gentleman direct from the seat of difficulty, that the Lieut. Governor of the Provinces, had, after reaching home with Greely, ordered a force of three hundred troops on to the line, for its defence, and that an order for more troops had been despatched to Halifax. Part of these troops have already marched to Madawaska. We learn further that when news of the arrest of Greely reached Houlton, a party of about 30 citizens started from Houlton to arrest McLaughlin the Sheriff, but were about an hour too late, he having passed the line with Mr. Greely in his custody. When the news of the attempt reached Fredericton, the troops who were then on the point of marching to Madawaska, boasted that they would have rescued McLaughlin even if they had been obliged to march into the centre of the State. We think that matters in that quarter are coming to a crisis, and we hope that our State will be as bold in defending her rights, as the subjects of Great Britain in asserting theirs. Orders having now been issued for the arrest of the Commissioners who are to lay out the road from the Aroostic to Madawaska, the Governor of the Provinces anticipates a brush with the citizen soldiery of Maine, and is preparing for it. Well, one thing is certain, says the Bangor Courier, it will not do for the authorities of this State to quietly permit her citizens to be taken and imprisoned by a foreign power, without cause. *The British authorities have laid out a road over the disputed territory without molestation! Shall not Americans, who own the soil, have the same privilege?*—*Port. Adv.*

A boy, whose father's name is Toby left home (in this village) on Monday morning last, to get a load of wood, and has not since been heard of. As his hat has since been found in the river, it is supposed he is drowned.—*Bath Tel.*

American Statuary Marble.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble, in the Cherokee country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountain six miles, consisting entirely of that valuable substance, hitherto only seen in the United States in thin beds, not exceeding a few inches. He reports one of these deposits as equal to that of Massa-Carara, in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has hitherto been brought, at a great expense, from Italy.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—FIRE. After many midnight false alarms, a regular big fire broke out this morning at 8 o'clock, on Delord street, at the corner of Telapitouslas. The firemen were soon on the ground, but the want of water, and from the western wind, which blew rather stiff, 8 or ten buildings, together with a large tobacco warehouse, were entirely destroyed, despite the exertions used to save the property. The loss must be considerable. The fire originated from a kitchen.—*Picayune.*

A Hard Sight.—A poor fellow named McGuine, was found dead in a yard in front of our office this morning. He had died some time in the night, and was the prey of rats. We never saw a more horrible, mangled body. The nose, lips, cheeks and eye brows, were all eaten away. The inhumanity of those who knew of his situation is criminal to the last degree. He was boxed up about 11 o'clock, and carried off to his long home.—*Picayune.*

Mr. Leader Dam, of Boston, was found dead in his bed, at the Pearl St. House, in New York, on Saturday morning. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury, that he died in a fit.

"The Gals Down East."—It is said that in the town of Marblehead, the girls have made im-

provements in ironing, which beat the steam engines on common roads all hollow! They spread out all the clothes on a smooth platform, and fasten the hot flatirons to their feet, and skate over them, ad libitum.—*Bos. Trans.*

A frontier town.—The St. Charles paper states that in Waterloo, the new country seat of Charles Co. Mo., there is no single women, and only five married ladies. Among the population there are twenty-six old bachelors.—Truly they are to be pitied.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. E. Gillet, D. D. Mr. Thomas H. Sanford, merchant of Bangor, to Miss Caroline M. Bond, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bond, Esq.

In Winthrop, 12th inst. Mr. Richard Stewart 2d, of Gardiner, to Miss Laura S. Low.

In Skowhegan, Mr. Albert Pride to Miss Eliza N. Kimball.

In Stratford, by Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Capt. David Gorham to Miss Catharine Curtiss—after a long and tedious courtship of twenty years. But at last

A gentle Shepherd fast did lock

These bleating lambs from his dear flock,

In Hymen's bands, to pass through life

As flesh and bone, as man and wife.

DIED.

In Augusta, Mrs. Susan Fletcher, aged 43. wife of Capt. F. Fletcher.

In Strong, of consumption, while residing with her friends, Miss Lydia Allen, daughter of Sylvanus Allen, Esq. of Nantucket, aged 37.

In Franklin, La., Aug. 9, James Plaisted, Esq., a native of Gardiner, aged 37.

At his plantation, in Holmes County, Mississippi, on the 19th Aug. Major B. W. Edwards, one of the Administration candidates for Governor of the State.

In Bath, Mrs. Margaret, Davis, aged 42; Mr. Elias A. Kendall, aged 21; Mr. Jonathan Young, aged 62.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 900 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 25 yokes of Worked Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 4500 Sheep and 340 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle. A few extra taken at 6 50; good 5 50 a 6; second quality 4 50 a 5.

Stores. Sales about the same as last week.

Cows and Calves. Sales at 27 1-2, 30, 31 1-2, 33, 27 and 45.

Sheep. Dull. Sales at \$1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 25 and 2 50.

Swine. Lots at wholesale, 8 for sows and 9 for barrows; at retail 9 and 10.

FRANKLIN BANK.

The Stockholders of the FRANKLIN BANK are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be holden at their Banking Room, on Monday, the 2d day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Per order,

HIRAM STEVENS, Cashier.

Gardiner, Sept. 13, 1837.

CENTRAL BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Bank, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the Director's room on Monday, the second day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LEONARD, Cashier.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837.

NORTHERN BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Bank, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the Director's room on Monday, the second day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. M. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

Hallowell, Sept. 8, 1837.

BARBOUR & HARRINGTON'S Analytical Digest of Equity Cases, 3 vols.

Walker's Introduction to American Law, 1 vol.

Gresley's Equity Evidence, 1 vol.

Story's Laws of the United States, vol. 4.

Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.

Just received by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

BUCKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale **SIXTEEN BUCKS**. Of these, thirteen are of the cross of the South Down, with either the Merino, Dishley, or the product of both. Two are full blood South Down, and one is of the mixed breed twice sheared—weight of wool 13 lbs. 4 oz.

The subscriber has for some years past endeavored to improve the breed of sheep by a cross of the Merino with the Dishley. This cross which, it is well known, has succeeded, he has for two years been crossing with the South Down imported by him from England.

The above will be at Winthrop on the first day of the Cattle Show, after which, if not disposed of, they will be at the farm of the subscriber in Hallowell. Price will vary according to cross and quality from 20 to 25 dollars.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.

Sept. 26, 1837.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES, &c.

The subscribers will supply, at reduced rates, the following trees:—200,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, of various sizes, at the lowest prices. These are of the most thrifty growth, and of large size.

30,000 New Chinese Morus Expansa, a seedling variety from the Morus Multicaulis, with very large succulent leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter. They are engrafted on the White Mulberry, and are hardy enough for the most northern climates, and possess all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis. These are 6 feet and upwards in height.

3,000 New Hybrid Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves and close joints, 5 to 7 feet in height and very hardy.

100,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common white Mulberry. These are imported direct from the best silk districts of France, are 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

50,000 Italian White Mulberry, at very low prices.

Also, 100 lbs. White Mulberry Seed.

1000 lbs. yellow and white Sugar Beet Seed.

Prices catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots; splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds sent gratis to every applicant.

Orders sent us per mail, or to Mr. CHARLES GOFF, No. 164 Maiden Lane, (of whom catalogues may also be obtained) will receive immediate attention, and forwarded as ordered.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

Linnæan Garden, Flushing.

N. B. Companies of individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of Trees will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

TO SILK CULTURISTS.

The subscriber offers for sale at Saco, Me. 15 miles from Portland, 40 from Portsmouth, the following MULBERRY TREES by the thousand, hundred, dozen or single, VERY LOW, if ordered previous to the fifteenth of November, viz. a few thousand of the Morus Multicaulis, also a few thousand genuine Chinese Trees, very hardy and has a thick leaf, which qualities render them equal in value to the Morus Multicaulis, and like the Multicaulis, may be increased ten fold in one season. I know this latter tree to be even more hardy than the white mulberry; some small ones were taken from two INCHES SOLID ICE last April, and are now flourishing finely. Also a few thousand white Mulberry Trees, two years old, very cheap; a few thousand Morus Multicaulis, with roots, three years old, and a few hundred Chinese trees, with roots, two years old. All trees ordered from a distance will be thoroughly packed and promptly forwarded to Portland or Portsmouth, free of expense; and warranted at prices 25 per cent less than they have been selling for in this country, if applied for early this fall. It should be considered that the earlier orders are received, the cheaper trees can be afforded. In spring the prices will be higher every where. Address P. M. WITCOMB, Saco, Me.

September 9.

3t.32

CAUTION.

My son, Ebenezer B. Douglas has left my house without my permission. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. And all persons are cautioned against paying him for any service he may render them. ISRAEL DOUGLAS. Hallowell, Sept. 4, 1837.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master, will leave Bangor every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Portland; and will leave Portland the same evening at 7 o'clock P. M. for Boston; will leave Boston for Portland, every FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.; and Portland for Bangor, every SATURDAY at 6 o'clock A. M. touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head.

On and after Friday, July 7, 1837, the Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will make two trips a week between Hallowell and Portland, leaving Steam Boat Wharf, Hallowell, Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Portland, about 2 hours before the boats leave for Boston. Returning the Steamer Portland will leave Boston every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock and the Steamer Bangor every Friday evening at 5 o'clock and put passengers on board the Macdonough for Hallowell on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, to leave Portland at 8 o'clock.

By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

From Portland to Bangor every Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Tuesday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Wednesday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skillful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

FARE.

From Hallowell to Bath	1 00	AND FOUND.
" " to Hallowell's Point	1 50	
" " to Portland	2 00	
" " to Boston	4 00	
" Bath to Portland	1 50	
" " to Boston	3 50	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.

I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.

J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.

A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.

W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.

JOHN BARKER, Augusta.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

July 14, 1837.

Farmers & Mechanics,

Call and see, and purchase, if you please,

WALES' NEW AND USEFUL

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

WARRANTED to answer well the purposes for which they are intended, at the following places, viz.—Johnson & Marshall's, Augusta; Johnson & Marchall's, and also at Woodbridge's, Waterville; Pollard's shop, Hallowell; Perry & Noyes' and Holmes & Robbins', Gardiner; Charles Pride's, and F. F. Haines', East Livermore; Sargeant's Farmer's hotel, Portland; Arthur Freeman's, Saccapappa; W. Emerson's, Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H. JOB HASKELL, General Agent, Portland or Livermore.

September 9, 1837.

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JUST PUBLISHED

BY GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH, Reports of Cases argued and determined in the S. J. Court of Maine, by JOHN FAIRFIELD. Vol. 3. Aug. 25, 1837. 23

WOOL.

CASH paid for FLEECE WOOL, by A. F. PALMER & Co.

No. 3, Kennebec Row.

Hallowell, June 22, 1837.

f20c16.

ALMANACS.

Just published, Robinson's Maine Farmer's ALMANACKS for 1838, and for sale by the hundred, dozen, or single, by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Also, Miniature Almanacks for 1838.

Sept. 12, 1837.

AUGUSTINE LORD,
TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at his shop, No. 6, Mechanics Row, Water Street.

Having received the latest and most approved fashions, and employed the best and most experienced workmen, he feels confident that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Particular attention will be given to CUTTING, and all garments warranted to fit.

Hallowell, June 16, 1837.

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ARRANGEMENT OF THE KENNEBEC
AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—1837.

THE superior Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master, will leave Gardiner every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leave LEWIS'S WHARF, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the Boat, and on the days of her sailing.

Hack fare from Augusta 37 1-2 cents; from Hallowell 25 cents. Books kept at the principal Hotels in Hallowell and Augusta.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston, \$4 00 } AND FOUND.
" Bath " " \$3 50 }

Deck Passengers, \$2 00

The NEW ENGLAND is 31-2 years old—173 feet long, and 307 tons burthen. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in all respects worthy of public confidence. That she is the fastest Boat on the Eastern coast is now universally admitted, and her superiority as a Sea-Boat has been fully proved.

AGENTS.—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

JOHN BEALS, Bath.

M. W. GREEN, Boston.

Gardiner, April 14, 1837.

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GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

HALLOWELL & BOSTON PACKETS,
KENNEBEC LINE.

The following vessels will compose the above Line the present year. They will sail from Long wharf, Boston, every Saturday, and from Hallowell every Wednesday.

Sch. RHINE, Isaac Smith, Jr. Master.

Sch. CLARISSA, B. L. Hinkley, do.

Sch. BANNER, E. J. Blish, do.

The above vessels are of the first class, commanded by experienced men, and no exertion shall be wanting to maintain the reputation which has hitherto characterized this Line.

Applications for freight or passage may be made to the masters on board, opposite No 34 Long wharf, north side, or to EDWIN LAMSON, Agent for the Line, 29 Long wharf, and in Hallowell to A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3 Kennebec Row.

POETRY.

PICTURES OF HOPE.

Extract from a Poem.

THE MAIDEN.

But, lo, another comes! one fair and young,
With beauty like a robe around her flung;
Intelligence her brilliant glance bespeaks,
And love lies cradled in her dimpled cheeks.
She seeks the glass—what lady seeks it not?—
A stray curl to adjust—no matter what—
And as she there her lovely form surveys
A gleam of triumph o'er each feature plays.
Her dreams are all of conquest!—at her feet,
Seeking her smiles, she sees the proud and great:
She moves a queen, and captive leads the throng,
And hears her charms portrayed in thrilling song:
Hope paints her future with the brightest dye—
Gilding her path—illuminating her sky.

THE BRIDE.

Before yon altar stands a blushing bride—
No gloomy fears her throbbing heart divide:
She treads on flowers!—no clouds obscure her sky—
How pure the joy that flashes from her eye!
No doubts disturb—Hope lends her brilliant ray,
And throws a flood of light along her way.
She dreams not that the world with thorns is rife—
That bitterness doth drag the cup of life:
Before her spreads a calm unruffled tide,
And gently doth her bark upon it glide—
Nor storm, nor tempest cast a shade of fear,
Nor does she dream of dangers lurking near:
Would that thy life, fair bride, might ever be
As free from care as now it seems to thee!

THE MOTHER.

Yon youthful mother—canst thou not espy
The kindling hopes now gleaming in her eye?
She gazes on her child—her pride and joy—
How bright the path she pictures for her boy!
In youth beloved—in manhood crowned with fame,
A brilliant halo will surround his name:
Within her arms—for Hope such dreams invent—
There sleeps—who knows?—an embryo President!
Perchance upon her lap there rests—why not?
A second Byron, or a Walter Scott!
A young Demosthenes may nestle there—
A Howard, born a brother's wo to share—
A Martin—fired with holy, God-like zeal—
A Wilberforce—for Afric's woes to feel—
Thrilled with such thoughts, in rapture to her breast
The slumbering infant with new warmth is pressed—
Aroused, it starts—perceives the smile of bliss—
Extends its arms for the expected kiss! C. P. I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Way is open to All.

Miss Martineau, in her recent work on this country, says that the only unhappy young gentlemen in our Northern States, are those who are born to a fortune. Well, there is more truth than poetry in this. Let those who have no other fortune than their hands, think of it. There is a free road open to them. Almost every great name that has adorned the world, has been won by personal effort—unaided by the fortuitous power of wealth, or mushroom force of birth. Young men of our country, go up this road. Go up it, by your own exertions, for you will never ascend by any other. Rely upon nothing else, for all else may fail you.

To our contemplation, there is no spectacle more worthy of admiration than a virtuous young man, advancing himself in the esteem of the good and worthy, by his own exertions. His industry is unceasing—his deportment modest and unassuming. His principles are fixed—his integrity unflinching. He practices the cardinal virtues for the love of them—and others love him for their practice. He should meet kindness on every hand. Mankind are interested in his success, for he may become the depository of the power which our fathers exercise. He may sit in the high places—giving laws to the country and wisdom to the age.

We would not destroy the hey-day of youth.—There is a natural buoyancy to youth, that should be indulged. But it should be cherished only in useful, innocent, refined amusements. Amid the intelligent society of virtuous females, young men should seek relaxation from the cares of the counting house, and the toils of the workshop. Here will their affections be purified, their manners refined. If the matron of the mansion approve it, let the young join in the merry dance to win invigorating relief to their physical powers.

Young man, shun as you would the plague, those who deride the society of virtuous females. There is a moral pestilence in the very atmosphere they breathe. If they loved virtue, they would love virtuous society. It is sure proof that they know themselves too well to enter where virtue and refinement alone diffuse their refulgent light. Seek society above yourself, but enter not that which is beneath you, either in intelligence, refinement, or virtue.

More young men are ruined, in our cities, by bad associations, than from all other causes combined. When the novice enters a coterie, he soon catches the prevailing spirit. If drinking and carousing prevail, he drinks and carouses. He will not be laughed at because he cannot swallow as much wine as his fellows, and if they partake of 'the strong drink that maketh mad,' he shows his strength of head in swallowing the same potations. If others gamble, he gambles. As they descend to the lowest vices, in the spirit of bravado, he sinks down with them—to the very depths of pollution—until he hangs upon society, a pest and a nuisance, instead of an honor and an ornament, as he might have been, had he not met ruin in the bewildering, contaminating, blighting influences of pernicious associations.

When we behold a young man capable of resisting all such temptations, we watch his steps in profound admiration. We look upon him as a bright promise to human liberty. Morality shall hail him as her champion. Religion will exult in his defence. He shall sit in the high places of Republic—and his name shall endure.

When monumental marble
Hath crumbled with its scroll.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An Act to regulate the sale of Brandy, Rum or any strong liquors.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That no person shall be allowed to sell brandy, rum or any strong liquors, in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time—except Physicians and Apothecaries, who may sell the same for medicinal or manufacturing purposes, and if any person except the individuals aforesaid, and for the purpose named, shall at any time sell any spirituous liquors, or any mixed liquors part of which is spirituous, in a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence, the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, or upon complaint before any Justice of the peace within the same County where said offence was committed.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That prosecutions for the penalty mentioned in the first section of this Act may be commenced by any person or persons, or in the name of the inhabitants of any town, plantation, or city where said offence was committed; and the whole of said penalty, which may be received by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall be paid over by the individual, or individuals who may recover the same, to the Treasurer of the town, city or plantation in which said offence may have been committed, to be appropriated towards the support of the poor of said town, city, or plantation.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any individual shall refuse, or be unable to pay the penalty aforesaid, which may be recovered against him by virtue of the provisions of this Act, then and in such case, he shall be liable to be imprisoned for the term of thirty days, within the County goal situated in the County within which such offence shall have been committed, and it shall be the duty of the justice aforesaid, to issue his execution or mittimus accordingly.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of September next, no debt, the whole or any part of which may have been incurred for the purchase of Rum, Brandy, Gin, or other Alcoholic Liquors shall be deemed valid or collectable by law.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall take effect, and be in force from and after the second Monday of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and all Acts, or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

House of Representatives, Mar. 22, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 22, 1837.

This Bill was read once, the amendments of the House adopted and referred in concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
March 23, 1837. }

The committee on Rail Roads and Canals to which was referred the memorial of a convention of citizens holden at Belfast on the thirty-first day of December last, asking the State to subscribe for a portion of the stock in the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road Corporation—ask leave to Report, That they believe the interest of the State would be greatly advanced by the completion of this great public work. In their opinion no other work of Internal Improvement now contemplated promises to be so generally and so greatly beneficial to the people of the whole State, and that therefore none has so strong a claim upon the patronage of the State. When the memorial was presented, the Surplus Revenue was regarded by the memorialists as a fund well suited to the aid of Internal Improvements; but that Surplus has received a different direction, and not now open for its appropriation. Your committee are also aware that the Treasury of the State is exhausted, and are unwilling to recommend at this time any measure that might create any embarrassment in our financial concerns. We yet hope ere long to see the State Treasury in a more flourishing condition. A. When such shall be the case, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that among the first objects that may demand and receive the public patronage should be this Rail Road, and hope that the means of the State will be afforded to set in operation a work so useful and so honorable to the enterprise of our people. B.

The committee therefore recommend that the further consideration of said memorial, together with Col. Long's Report & the preliminary survey of the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road, be referred to the next Legislature.

R. C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

House of Representatives, March 24, 1837.

This Report on being read, was accepted and referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers printed in this State. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 28, 1837.

This Report was read and its acceptance refused. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House insist on its vote referring this Report to the next Legislature, &c. propose a conference, and appoint as conferees Messrs. Johnson of Belfast, Redington of Augusta, and Knowlton of Northport. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

The Senate insist on the vote not accepting this Report, concur in the proposition for a conference, and appoint as conferees, Messrs. Ham, Littlefield and Burr.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

This Report was amended by striking out all between A. and B. and accepted as thus amended; and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers printed in the State. Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House recede from their vote accepting this Report, and accept the same as amended in concurrence.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

BLANKS for receiving the Bounty on Wheat, for sale at this office. Aug. 24, 1837.